

Preparing for the Unitary Patent and the Unified Patent Court

Rainer K. Kuhnen – March, 2022







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### EPC – an incomplete patent system

EPC provides not for a complete patent system for a single patent in Europe:

- European patents (EP patents) granted by the EPO are not themselves enforceable
- Further step of validation in designated member states needed to get enforceable corresponding national patents.
- Bundle of national patents registered by designation and validation of the EP patent.
- Lack of centralized court system for European patents as enforcement and invalidation of EP patents is on a strict national basis



### Shortcomings of the bundle structure

- High costs for obtaining broad patent protection in Europe (mainly translation costs)
- High costs for enforcement due to multi-jurisdictional litigation
- Legal uncertainty due to different decisions and varying timing of court proceedings in the different national courts



### **Solution**

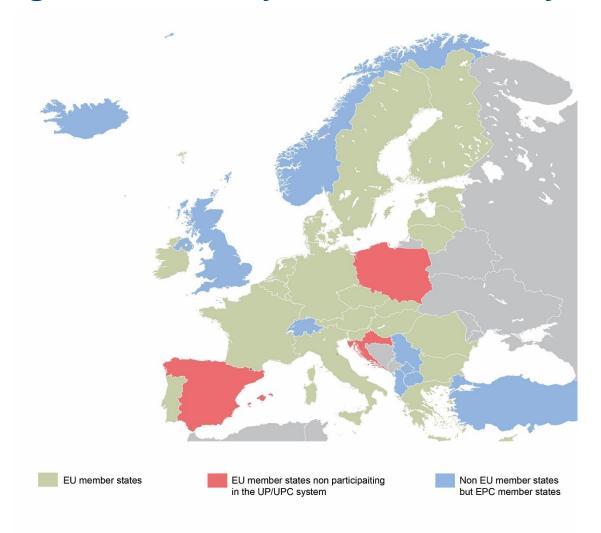
- EP patent with unitary effect (so-called Unitary Patent)
- Unified Patent Court



# 2. Unitary Patent (UP)

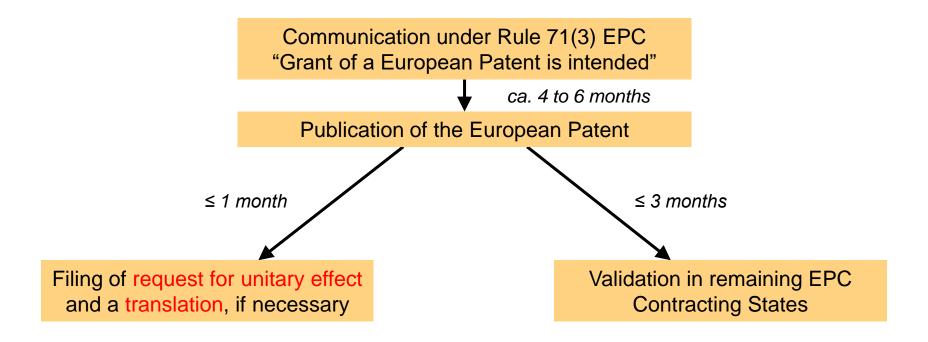


# **Coverage of the Unitary Effect of a Unitary Patent**



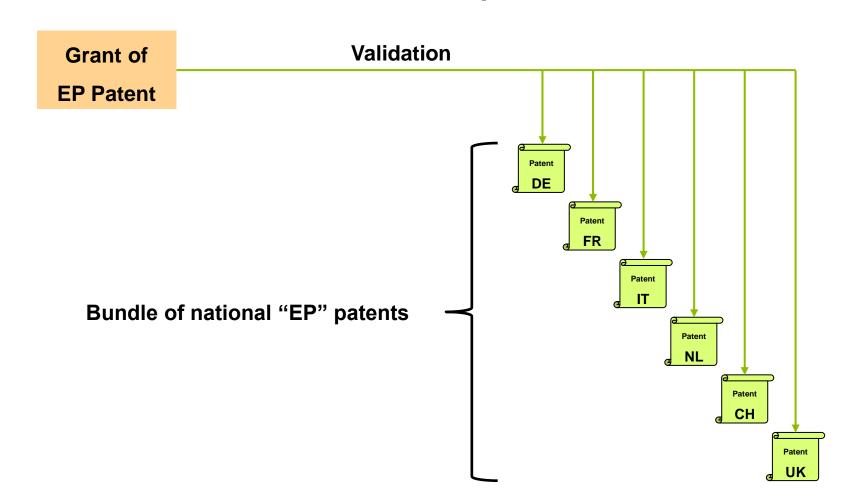


## **How to obtain a Unitary Patent?**



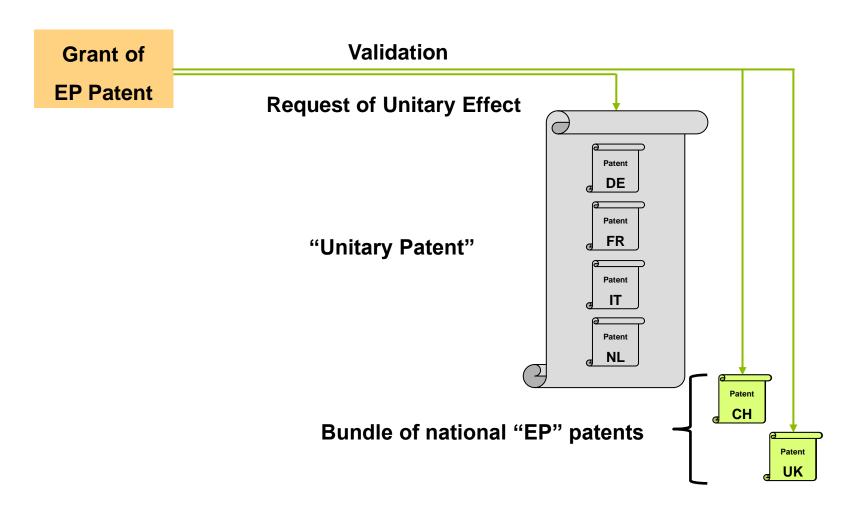


## "Classical" validation of an EP patent





## New post grant option "unitary effect"



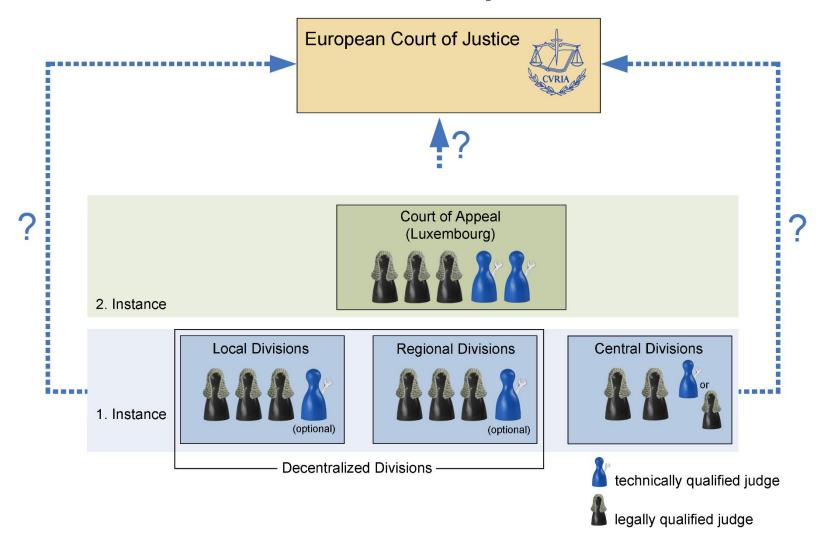


# 3. Unified Patent Court (UPC)



#### 3. The Unified Patent Court

# **Basic Structure and Panel Composition of the UPC**





#### 3. The Unified Patent Court

### **UPC's jurisdiction and competence**

#### Principle of omnipotent jurisdiction:

UPC will (eventually) have jurisdiction over both (classical) European patents and Unitary patents.

During a transitional period of 7 (+7) years,

- national courts are still available and
- possibility to opt out from the exclusive competence for (classical) European patents.

Note: After the transitional period, only filing of national applications may avoid the exclusive competence of the UPC.



#### 3. The Unified Patent Court

### **UPC's jurisdiction and competence**

Possible nullification of existing national EP bundle patents in all the respective UPCA member states with a single action before the UPC.

#### Example:

Revocation action before UPC vs EP patent validated (inter alia) in Germany, France, Netherlands, Belgium and Italy.

If successful, nullification of the EP patent for Germany, France, Netherlands, Belgium and Italy\*.

To avoid this situation, proprietors of existing classical EP patents need to opt-out from the exclusive competence!

<sup>\*</sup> Note that validations for **non-UPC member states** are **not** affected by a UPC revocation action



# 4. Start of UP/UPC system?



#### 4. Start of UP/UPC system?

# Ready to go but not ready to work

- Only deposition of the German instrument of ratification is missing for the UP/UPC system to start
- Germany acts as "Gatekeeper" (i.e. deliberately delays deposition of the instrument of ratification which starts the 4 month sunrise period)



#### 4. Start of UP/UPC system?

### Planning by the German Ministry of Justice:





# 5. Unitary Patent - yes or no?



### 5. Unitary patent – yes or no?

## **Key considerations for requesting a Unitary Patent**

- Costs vs coverage
- No selective control of renewal fees by abandoning bundle patents (validations)
- Easier patent portfolio management
- Vulnerability to central revocation



### 5. Unitary patent – yes or no?

#### **Rule of Thumb:**

### Yes if

- EU wide patent protection is needed, and/or
- Central revocation by the UPC is acceptable

#### No if

- Patent protection is needed only in up to four EPC member states, and/or
- Central revocation by the UPC is not acceptable



# 6. Timing of pending grant procedures



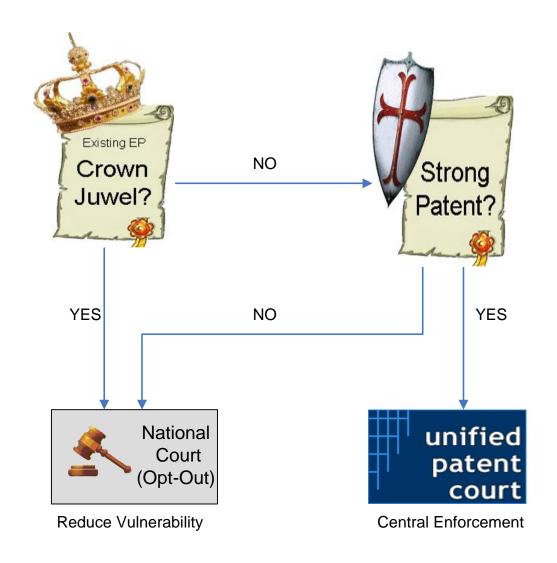
#### 6. Timing of pending grant procedures

# **Delaying grant for obtaining a Unitary Patent**

- Requests for a unitary patent are only possibly once the UP/UPC entered into force. However, grant of EP applications could be delayed until the start of the UP/UPC system.
- After deposition of the German ratification instrument:
- → Request suspension of grant in response to the R 71 (3)
- → Early Request for unitary effect
- Before deposition of the German ratification instrument:
- → Consider employing strategies to defer grant by not declaring consent to pending R 71 (3) communication and the like









### **Key Points of Opt-out**

Opt-out requests are possible during the transitional period unless an action has already been brought before the UPC (e.g. DNI or revocation action).

No opt-out for unitary patents

Possibility to opt back in (i.e. to withdraw form opt out) unless an action has already been brought before a national court

Effective only upon registration with UPC's Registry

Possible already during sunrise period via online filing of an electronic form using the UPC's electronic case management system

No official fee - but significant administrative burden



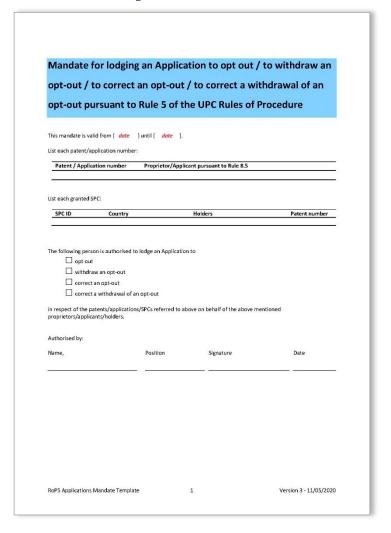
# **Draft for Opt-out form**

	OPT-OUT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE					
(Note: Rule 5.3 requires the following information and declaration in respect of each patent/application/SPC listed below.)						
EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION DETAILS (RoP 5.3)						
(Note: This section must be repeated for	or each application the s	subject of this Applicat	ion to opt out.)			
PUBLICATION NUMBER of the	e European Patent Application [					
Details of the applicant(s)	for the natent					
(Note: This "Details of the application		repeated for each app	olicant)			
Applicant: [	1					
10.00	al address: [	1				
	ronic address: [	1				
EURO	PEAN PATENT DE	TAILS (RoP 5.3)				
Proprietor(s) of each EPC (Note: The proprietor(s) section ( Country abbreviation: [			A. C.	en granted		
Proprietor: [	1					
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(Note: This section can be omitte Publication Number: [ Country abbreviation: [ SPC Number: [ Holder: [ (Note: The Holder Post	ad if not applicable.)  ] ] ] ] section must be repeate	ad for each holder of t	he SPC)	oP 5.3(a)).		

PERSON LODGING THIS APPLICATION TO OPT OUT (RoP 5.3(b))				
Details of the person lodging this opt-out on behalf of each proprietor of each palent/application listed above and each holder of an SPC based on each such patent. (RoP 5.3(b)).				
Name: [	1			
Company/Firm: [	Ī			
Postal address: [	1			
Electronic address: [	1			
Status: (tick the applicable option)				
[ ] Representative	pursuant to Article 48 of the Agreement on a UPC			
[ ] User authorised	d to file this opt-out with a mandate			
[ ] Personal propri	ietor of each listed patent			
Di	ECLARATION (RoP 5.3(e))			
The person lodging this opt-out must provi	de the following declaration:			
[ ] I hereby declare that each prop registered pursuant to RoP 8.5.	vietor of each patent/application listed above is entitled	to be		
Date [ ]				
Signature [ ]				
-				



### **Authorization form for Opt-Out**





## **Important Specifics**

Multiple proprietors of an European patent need to commonly opt-out.

Opt-out only effective when the "true" proprietor has registered the opt-out.

=> Danger of an invalid opt-out registration



8. To-Do-List for preparing to the UP/UPC system



### 8. To-Do-List for preparing to the UP/UPC

## **To-Dos for the upcoming Sunrise Period:**

- 1. Evaluate general or at least case-wise Opt-Out!
  Withdrawal of Opt-Out ("Opt-In") is always possible, however only once.
- 2. Check whether your EP representative could handle opt-out requests effectively, in particular, when large numbers of patents need to be opt-out
- 3. Analyze your pending EP applications:
  Go for the new Unitary patent or stay with the classical EP patent?
- 4. If your choice is a unitary patent, check in pending applications whether a Rule 71(3) Communication has been received. If yes, control the timing of the grant process to delay the grant until the UP/UPC starts.

# Thank you for your attention!



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